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CHINA MAIL OFFICE.

No. 10,013.

號二廿月三年五十九百八千一英

Established February, 1845.

THE HONGKONG CHINESE MAIL.
報日字報
Hongkong Wa Tin Yat Po.
ISSUED DAILY.

CHIN CHU MAN,
Manager and Publisher.

SUBSCRIPTION:
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kong. Postage, \$1.00 per annum,
including postage.

The China Mail

HONGKONG, FRIDAY, MARCH 22, 1895.

日六廿月二年未乙

PRICE, \$2.50 PER MONTH.

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Bankers:—CANTON BANK, LIMITED.

Head Office:—3, PRINCES STREET, LONDON.

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Deposits can be ascertained on application.

Every description of Banking and Ex-

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CHANTREY INCHBALD,
Manager.

Hongkong, November 6, 1893. 247

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF
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For 3 Months, 3%.

JOHN THURBURN,
Manager, Hongkong.

Hongkong, June 18, 1893. 228

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI
BANKING CORPORATION.

PAID-UP CAPITAL, \$10,000,000.

RESERVE FUND, \$5,000,000.

RESERVE LIABILITY OF
PROPRIETORS, \$10,000,000.

COURT OF DIRECTORS:—

J. S. MOSEY, Esq.—Chairman.

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MANAGER:—
Shanghai.—H. M. BEVIS, Esq.

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On Current Account at the rate of 2%

per cent. per annum on the daily balance.

ON FIXED DEPOSITS:—

For 3 months 3 per cent. per annum.

12 6 4 11 11 11

T. JACKSON,
Chief Manager.

Hongkong, February 16, 1895. 343

THE NATIONAL BANK OF CHINA,
LIMITED.

AUTHORIZED CAPITAL, £1,000,000.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL, £500,000.

HEAD OFFICE—HONGKONG.

Court of Directors.

H. STOHLSTEDT, Esq.

CHAN KEE SHAN, Esq.

CHOW TUNG SHANG, Esq.

KWAN HOI CHUN, Esq.

Geo. W. F. PAYNE.

Interest for 12 months 5%.

Hongkong, October 23, 1894. 1711

HONGKONG SAVINGS BANK.

THE business of the above Bank is con-

ducted by the HONGKONG AND

SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORA-

TION. Rules may be obtained on ap-

plication.

INTEREST on deposits is allowed at

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SHANGHAI BANK, to be placed on

FIXED DEPOSIT at 3 PER CENT. per

annum.

For the Hongkong and Shanghai

Banking Corporation,

T. JACKSON,
Chief Manager.

Hongkong, May 15, 1895. 1815

CHAN A-TONG,

COAL MERCHANT.

No. 5, ARABIAN STREET, EAST.

Business Office: No. 21, Gilman Street.

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Intimations.

THE CHINA & MANILA STEAMSHIP
COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE Twelfth Ordinary Annual MEET-
ING of SHAREHOLDERS will be
held at the Company's Office, Praya
Central, TO-MORROW, the 23rd March,
at Noon, for the purpose of receiving the
Report of the General Managers, declar-
ing a Dividend, and electing a Consulting
Committee and Auditors.

The Transfer BOOKS of the Company
will be CLOSED from the 8th to 23rd March,
both days inclusive.

SHEWAN & Co.,
General Managers.

Hongkong, March 22, 1895. 464

THE HONGKONG ROPE MANUFAC-
TURING COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE Eleventh Ordinary General MEET-
ING of SHAREHOLDERS will be
held at the OFFICE of the Company, Praya
Central, TO-MORROW, 23rd March, at
0.30 p.m., for the purpose of receiving the
Report of the General Managers, declar-
ing a Dividend and electing a Consulting
Committee and Auditors.

The Transfer BOOKS of the Company
will be CLOSED from the 8th to 23rd March,
both days inclusive.

SHEWAN & Co.,
General Managers.

Hongkong, March 22, 1895. 465

CHINA SUGAR REFINING
COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

THE Seventeenth Ordinary Annual
MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS
of the Company will be held at the OFFICE
of the General Agents, Pedder's Street, at
Noon, on THURSDAY, the 29th March,
for the purpose of receiving a Report of the
General Agents with a Statement of Ac-
counts to the 31st December, 1894.

The Transfer BOOKS of the Company
will be CLOSED from the 15th to 28th
March, both days inclusive.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.,
General Agents.

Hongkong, March 9, 1895. 501

LUZON SUGAR REFINING
COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

THE Thirteenth Ordinary Annual
MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS in the
Company will be held at the OFFICE of the
General Agents, Pedder's Street, at
Noon, on THURSDAY, the 29th March,
for the purpose of receiving a Report of the
General Agents with a Statement of Ac-
counts to the 31st December, 1894.

The Transfer BOOKS of the Company
will be CLOSED from the 15th to 28th
March, both days inclusive.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.,
General Agents.

Hongkong, March 9, 1895. 502

MELLIN'S FOOD.

FOR INFANTS AND INVALIDS.

THE Thirteenth Ordinary Annual
MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS in the
Company will be held at the OFFICE of the
General Agents, Pedder's Street, at
Noon, on THURSDAY, the 29th March,
for the purpose of receiving a Report of the
General Agents with a Statement of Ac-
counts to the 31st December, 1894.

The Transfer BOOKS of the Company
will be CLOSED from the 15th to 28th
March, both days inclusive.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.,
General Agents.

Hongkong, March 9, 1895. 503

ADJUSTMENT of Bonns for the Year 1894.

CONTRIBUTORS to the above Office
are requested to furnish the Under-
signed with a LIST of their CONTRIBUTIONS
for the year ending 31st December, 1894.

In Order that the DISTRIBUTION of
BONNS may be arranged. Returns not
rendered prior to the 31st DAY of MARCH
INSTANT, will be adjusted by the Office,
and no Claims or Alterations will be sub-
sequently admitted.

KAY & Co.,
(Sole Agents),
26, Hollywood Road.

Hongkong, March 19, 1895. 557

CANTON INSURANCE OFFICE,
LIMITED.

PAID-UP CAPITAL, £1,000,000.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL, £500,000.

HEAD OFFICE—HONGKONG.

Court of Directors.

H. STOHLSTEDT, Esq.

CHAN KEE SHAN, Esq.

CHOW TUNG SHANG, Esq.

KWAN HOI CHUN, Esq.

Geo. W. F. PAYNE.

Interest for 12 months 5%.

Hongkong, October 23, 1894. 1711

HONGKONG SAVINGS BANK.

THE business of the above Bank is con-

The troophip *Jumna* was expected at Singapore on the 10th instant.

It will be noted that the Jockey Club Stewards have decided to increase the added money of the Hongkong Derby at the next Race meeting in 1895 to \$1,000; and that By-Law 10 was altered to read, "Height for Ponies 14 hands 3 inches and under."

It is hoped that the *Kouwing* case will be fully adjusted soon. So far as we can learn the claim for the loss of the vessel, as well as compensation for the lives of the crew (British and Chinese), will fall upon the Chinese Government. Mr. Tamplin, the chief officer of the *Kouwing*, is now on his way back to China.

We are glad to learn by the French Mail which arrived last night that Mr. T. P. Hough, Clerk of the Course—who it will be remembered had his leg badly fractured at the Race Meeting here thirteen months ago—is now nearly well. His leg is not quite what it ought to be, but he is in hopes that another month or so will see him fully restored. He is, however, still in hospital at home.

The *Singapore Free Press*, after a few complimentary remarks on the Presidential address of the late Capt. Harris to the British Moresdale Marine Officers' Association, says:—Perhaps a little more co-operation between the associations in Shanghai, Hongkong, Singapore and Penang, would not only help where common interests were concerned but would give encouragement to the local associations to a more healthy activity.

We would again remind our readers of the Organ Recital to be given in the Union Church to-morrow afternoon, commencing at a quarter to six o'clock. The full programme will be found in our advertising columns. The programme drawn up by Mr. Sangster and Mr. Grimble is an attractive one. It will be seen that Mrs. Hagen is to sing the solo 'He shall feed His flock like a Shepherd' from Handel's *Messiah*; and Mr. D. K. Slinman Mendelsohn's 'If with all your hearts' from *Elisah*. A collection will be taken at the close of the Recital in aid of the Organ Fund.

This attempt to make the keepers of common lodging houses conform to the regulation by-laws of the Sanitary Board has begun in real earnest, but up to the present time has not met with the slightest degree of success. Between twenty and thirty summonses have been issued against the registered occupants of coolie houses throughout the city, and the result will be known within the next few days. The allegation has been persistently circulated that the Government intend to raise a poll-tax, in spite of the fact that this allegation has been officially denied by the Registrar General and the Captain Superintendent of Police. Whether the coolies are going to rule the Colony, or whether the Government is in earnest in its efforts to perform this most important function will have to be decided once and for all. These by-laws have been made chiefly to prevent overcrowding and the spread of disease, and it is, of course, important, in the interests of public health, that they should be put in force, the more so because of the dogged opposition of those who derive benefit from the coolie houses. Only one case came before Capt. Hastings at the Magistrate this morning, and the charge was so feebly supported by the evidence that the Magistrate ordered the discharge of the accused after hearing the principal witness. Mr. A. B. Johnson, Crown Solicitor, conducted the case for the Government, and Mr. H. L. Donya defended the accused, who was designated as the keeper of the San Chau coolie house, second floor, 15 Lee Wu Street East. The evidence bore out the statement of the defense that this was not a coolie house but a stevedore's establishment where coolies were applied to go on board vessels to trim cargo.

The funeral of M. Jean de Grandmaison, who died recently at Hongkong whilst waiting in a journey with Prince Henry of Orleans on 12th Feb. Baron Grandmaison and his son were chief mourners. The service was held at the church of Sainte Clotilde, and the burial took place in the cemetery of Montmartre.

A PARLIAMENTARY paper has recently been published giving reports from Her Majesty's representatives abroad on the system of pawnbroking in various countries. The *L. and C. Express* notes that China is not included in the list of countries from which reports had been received. This omission is all the more surprising, inasmuch as pawnbroking on a grand scale has been carried on in China for centuries past.

THE special Chinese Envoy to the Emperor Nicholas has had an audience of Baron Marshall von Bieberstein, the Foreign Secretary at Berlin. The Chinese Minister Plenipotentiary, Hsu Ching-Cheng, was present at the audience. All that can be learned as to the interview, states a correspondent, is that the Foreign Secretary assured the Chinese Envoy that in his passage through Germany he would enjoy the facilities with regard to Customs duties which are usually granted to Foreign Diplomatic Missions.

This is the way in which Britain, by leaving silver to its fate, is helping to eat the throat of its own industries, says the *Singapore Free Press*. It is a good deal more dangerous than supplying the enemy with rifles and ammunition, and will kill many thousands more in the long run. Messrs. Brooks and Duxey, cotton machinists of Manchester, who recently despatched the steamer *Rotary* to Wuchang, China, with a cargo of spinning machinery, have just chartered a second vessel, the *British*, to carry a similar cargo to the same port, and so it goes steadily on.

18 SECOND-HAND Pianos wanted for Export: W. Hobson and Company.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

[SUPPLIED TO THE 'CHINA MAIL']

LONDON, 22nd March, 1895.
BLOCKADE OF TAMSUI.

The Japanese fleet is blockading Tamsui, [We do not, of course, know what authority] Reuter has for publishing the above statement; but up to the present none of the firms having interests in Formosa have been advised of the presence of the Japanese fleet in the Formosa Channel. The owners were represented at the launch by Mr. J. H. Scott; and the vessel, was named by Miss Shanks, of Belgrave Villa, Pollockshields, The *Shengting* is the eleventh vessel built by Napier, Shanks & Bell for service in China and Japan.

THE PROSPECTS OF PEACE.

The peace negotiations have been opened at Shimonesaki. A successful issue of them is doubted in Yokohama, the military party in Japan being predominant, and a strong determination being noticed in the Diet that the time for peace has not yet arrived.

THE GOVERNMENT AND THE ANTICIPATED EXPEDITION TO KAMTSCHAK.

The Right Hon. H. H. Fowler, principal Secretary of State for India, has informed the Viceroy that he fully approves of the steps taken for the relief of Robertson at Chital.

BRISTOL ELECTION.

Mr. Willis has been elected for Bristol, defeating Mr. Gore, the Labour candidate.

[There are four Bristol constituencies: the West and South represented by Conservatives, East and North by Liberals at the last election. Mr. W. H. Willis (Liberal) unsuccessfully contested South Bristol in 1892. Presumably, he stood for East Bristol for which Sir J. D. Weston was elected unopposed in 1892.—Ed., C. M.]

THE INTER-SETTLEMENT RIFLE MATCH.

Mr. G. K. Moore, Honorary Secretary, Hongkong R.F.C. Association, has been instructed by his committee to propose that the Inter-Port or Inter-Settlement match for 1895 should be conducted under the same conditions as last year, and with the same rifles, and at the same time. This proposal, it is understood, is being accepted.

The period within which the match will be fixed will therefore be on a date within the fortnight at the close of April and running into the beginning of May.

The teams are 10 men a-side; 7 rounds at 200, 500, and 600 yards, with one sighting at each range; position—any military (N.B.—This allows 'prone' at 200 yards; this being adopted to equalise the effect of weather difficulties.) Umpires are appointed at each place to watch the interests of Hongkong, Shanghai, and Singapore, supervise the marking, and to see the detailed conditions observed as to measurement of target divisions, pull-off of trigger, &c.—*Singapore Free Press*.

BRITISH TRADE WITH ORIENTAL COUNTRIES.

PAPER BY MR. T. H. WHITEHEAD.

The following is an abstract of a paper read at a meeting of the Royal Colonial Institute, at the Whitbread Rooms, Hotel Metropole, Whitehall Place, on Tuesday, February 12.—Neville Lubbock, Esq., in the Chair.

The paper was entitled 'The Critical Position of British Trade with Oriental Countries.'

Mr. Whitehead began by explaining that an experience of twenty years in exchange banking in India, China, and Japan, and his reason for desiring to present his views before the Members of the Royal Colonial Institute was his profound conviction that British statesmen and the British public were in great measure unaware of the enormous national interests that have already been partially sacrificed, and the further existence of which is seriously imperilled. His paper dealt with the following subjects: The decadence of British trade, Indian manufactures superseding British goods, the critical position of British industries, the closing of the Indian mint offering a bounty to Chinese and Japanese manufacturers, the vast industrial future for China and Japan, the divergence between gold and silver a national calamity, the position of prices in silver-using countries, and the perilous position of British labour as affected by the competition of Asiatic labour.

In support of this formidable arrangement of our present monetary system underlying the above summary of subjects, he began by showing that, according to the Board of Trade returns, our imports for 1891 amounted to £355,000,000, whereas for 1894 they only amounted to £408,0,000, that is, there was a falling off in the last three years of £27,000,000. On the other hand the exports for 1890 amounted to £328,000,000, whereas in 1894 they were only £274,000,000, a falling off of nearly £54,000,000 in four years. Still more striking is the comparison of 1894 with 1872. In 1894 the exports were £274,000,000, against £314,000,000 in 1872, that is, a falling off in the last twenty years of £40,00,000. It was pointed out that the exports of British and Irish produce to silver-using countries between 1870 and 1893 increased by 18 per cent, while those of gold-using countries decreased by 12 per cent. The exports of cotton cloth increased in quantity from 1871 to 1881 by more than 31 per cent, whereas from 1883 to 1893 the increase was less than 6 per cent. It was estimated that the total value of cotton goods produced in the United Kingdom in the years 1871-73 was on an average £12,000,000, while the annual average in 1891-93 was only £39,000,000.

The figures were then given of the exports of iron from India to China and Japan, showing an increase from 7,828,000 lb. in 1870-77 to 159,000,000 lb. in 1892-93, and the piece goods from 15,500,000 to 80,000,000 yards. As against the great prosperity of the Indian cotton mills up to the closing of the mint, the figures were given of the sixty-seven spinning companies in Lancashire, showing in 1892 adverse balances of £41,000. On the other hand, evidence was given of the enormous strides that were being made in Japan and China in the erection of cotton mills, and that the products of Asiatic mills would before long dominate the markets of Europe.

The chief cause of the stagnation and depression in trade and industry in this country was our contracted currency under gold monometallism, which was inadequate to the maintenance of prices; where the chief cause of the prosperity of India, China, and Japan was the fact of these countries having an adequate amount of money. This affected our national interests, not only in regard to cotton goods, but also in regard to tin, coal, and other industries; and it was evident that the manufacturers were losing that hold on the markets of Oriental countries. The

fall in the gold price of silver has given a great advantage to the development of manufactures in these countries, and Asiatic goods are rapidly supplying the Eastern markets, which were formerly supplied almost exclusively by English goods.

Thus already the products of British labour have begun to be displaced, and as the Indians, and the Chinese, and Japanese, get more accustomed to the use of machinery, and the organisation of factories, the demand for goods produced by British labour must fall off more and more. The question of the divergence between gold and silver thus becomes a most pressing one, involving, as it does, the continued employment of a large number of our operatives, and the advisability of working men becoming alive to the danger that threatens them. While the Lancashire spinning mills are working at a loss, the British Consul at Rio reports to the Foreign Office that twenty-one old cotton mills paid dividends in 1891 of 17 per cent, on an average, the highest being 28 per cent, and the lowest 8 per cent. The Asiatic works to-day at one half the wages in gold, though at the same time wages in silver, that he did twenty years ago, whereas the British workman has as high wages in gold as he had twenty years ago. The result of this is that the China Mutual Steamship Co., Ltd., of London, had, owing to low freights and the necessity of oxidising every economy so as to meet the severe competition, commenced to make the repairs to their vessels in Singapore, and in China and Japan, and this is only one instance of the manner in which British labour is being displaced. Sir Thomas Sutherland remarked lately at a P. & O. Co. meeting that there might be gentlemen present who would live to see that company's mail steamers built on the Yangtze in China instead of on the Clyde, the Tees, or the Tyne. Lancashire cotton goods and Dundee jute goods are being driven from the markets of the East, and in the case of jute, from the Australian and American markets also, by the productions of the Bombay cotton mills and the Calcutta jute mills. But Japan and China, since the closing of the Indian mint and the further fall in the gold price of silver, are rapidly extending their cotton mills, so that Bombay cotton goods are being displaced in China and Japan by local manufacturers. Thus the divergence between gold and silver has become a national calamity, and the greatly increased purchasing power of gold, as shown in our present average price of commodities, which are the lowest of the century, has ruined the farmers and the landed classes, reduced the values of nearly every class of property, and inflicted serious injury on the trade of Lancashire, Yorkshire, Dundee, and generally on all manufacturing industries throughout the country. It has brought Australia and New Zealand to a position of widespread insolvency. It is impossible to predict how much further prices may fall, but according to Mr. Sawyer's index numbers those had in the last twenty-five years been a fall of 40 per cent, in the average price of the forty-five principal commodities in this country. As a contrast to this the prices in silver of twenty leading commodities of Chinese production were, on the average, nearly at the same price in Shanghai in 1893 as they were in 1873, and this stability in price has been accompanied by a high degree of prosperity in China and Japan. The prices in India tell nearly the same tale. The rehabilitation of silver in the Western world and its restoration to its former position as a recognised standard of value, concomitant with gold, alone gives what is essential, viz. a world-wide standard of value which would possess the maximum of stability.

AMONGST THESE PRESENT WERE MR. LEONARD H. COURTNEY, MR. SIR G. L. MACKENZIE, MR. W. HUNTER, MR. F. YOUNG, MR. J. BEVAN EDWARDS, MR. A. DOUT, MR. FIELDING CLARKE, CHIEF JUSTICE, HONGKONG; MR. C. W. WILSON, MR. J. E. O'NEAL, ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF GOVERNMENT OF INDIA; MR. DUNCAN GILLIES, AGENT GENERAL FOR VICTORIA; MR. W. KEWICK; MR. J. HENRIK HEATON, M.P.; MR. F. FOWELL BUXTON, AND A CONSIDERABLE NUMBER OF GENTLEMEN CONNECTED WITH THE TRADE OF THE STRAITS AND CHINA.

THE UMBALA SHOOTING CASE.

CALCUTTA, Feb. 28.—The following details of the shooting case have reached us from Umbala.

Mr. BYRNE, Postmaster, and his two sons went out shooting near a village in the Pailala territory. They had only one among them, and stated that they got permission from the Zamindar to shoot pheasants.

After shooting one bird the Zamindar volunteered to show the party a spot where a number of birds could be got, and a second bird was eventually shot by permission. A number of villagers, hearing the report, turned up and began quarrelling with the party, and in a loud and threatening way demanded the gun. After some discussion, seeing that the matter was becoming serious, Mr. Byrne agreed to give up the gun, provided he was allowed to unload first. The villagers, however, had assumed a threatening attitude, and would not listen to reason. They tried to take the gun by force from one of the sons. In the struggle that ensued the gun went off by accident, wounding the other son. The charge, in fact, went through the boy's shoulder and hit the Zamindar, a friendly party, who was taking no part in the dispute, and killed him on the spot. Mr. Byrne and his sons were then set upon by all the villagers and overpowered. Their hands were tied behind their backs. One son was much injured by a blow from a hatchet. Mr. Byrne is said to have been dragged by the beard, and he had two ribs broken and one arm injured. They were sent to Rajapura, where Mr. Byrne wired to Mr. Hearne, Pleader, for assistance. They were to Rajapura, where Mr. Hearne, Pleader, for assistance. The shooting among the European community is intense.

THE MURDER OF MR. TUCKER.

RANGOON, February 26.—The two men convicted of the murder of Mr. Tucker were executed to-day in the Rangoon jail.

THE AMER'S VISIT TO ENGLAND.

ALBANY, February 27.—The Amer's reply to the invitation from the Queen-Empress that he should visit London is in the affirmative.

The general principle of the Bill is to protect the tenants in ownership and improvements, and to reduce the fixed rate for fixing fair rents. It also contains certain provisions in favour of Evicted Tenants. The Bill was read a first time without a division.

SUDDEN DEATH FROM CHOLERA.

MR. F. C. PRICKETT, Assistant Secretary of India, died of cholera yesterday after a few hours' illness.

THE NEW IRISH LAND BILL.

LONDON, March 1.—In the House of Commons last night Mr. John Morley, Irish Secretary, introduced a Bill to amend the Irish Land Act in accordance with the proposal of a recent Committee. The general principle of the Bill is to protect the tenants in ownership and improvements, and to reduce the fixed rate for fixing fair rents. It also contains certain provisions in favour of Evicted Tenants.

THE NIGARAGUA CANAL PROJECT AGAIN DELAYED.

NEW YORK, March 5.—The Nicaragua Canal has failed to pass through Congress.

THREATENED RESISTANCE TO THE BOERS.

LONDON, March 4.—It is reported that the Swazi King Bum is mustering his best troops to resist any attempt on the part of the Transvaal Boers to establish a Protectorate over Swaziland.

THE DAILY NEWS OF FEBRUARY 26.

London, March 4.—The following, which is important if it is correct, is the report current in Mincing-lane that China intends to raise the export duty on tea by about 3d. per lb. should it prove correct, will give the tea trade with that country its death-blow. Even under existing conditions the Chinaman has proved himself quite unable to compete with his more aggressive rivals in India and Ceylon, his tea having been gradually supplanted by those of the two latter countries, until, from holding the position of first caterer in this product for us, he has sunk into a bad third place. The quantity which we receive from him, however, is still sufficiently large to considerably affect our total supplies, and to enhance the value of British-grown tea to an important extent, and therefore the proposal is of much interest to those concerned in the numerous tea plantations in India and Ceylon.

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THE L. C. C. ELECTIONS.

LONDON, March 3.—The general election of members of the London County Council concluded yesterday. The returns show that the Moderates have gained largely in all districts, and that the Progressives have only a narrow majority in the new Council, instead of the proponderance of fifty-four known to have been held by the Colony, however, was the stand made by Messrs. A. O. Whiting and A. C. W. Clarke for the first wicket. Before the first wicket fell 223 runs were made by those of the two latter countries, until, from holding the position of first caterer in this product for us, he has sunk into a bad third place. The quantity which we receive from him, however, is still sufficiently large to considerably affect our total supplies, and to enhance the value of British-grown tea to an important extent, and therefore the proposal is of much interest to those concerned in the numerous tea plantations in India and Ceylon.

NEVERA IN THE HISTORY OF CRICKET IN CEYLON HAS THERE BEEN SUCH PHENOMENAL SCORING AS TOOK PLACE AT RADELA ON FRIDAY AND SATURDAY.

ST. PETERSBURG, March 3.—A most remarkable record for the Colony, however, was the stand made by Messrs. A. O. Whiting and A. C. W. Clarke for the first wicket.

Before the first wicket fell 223 runs were made by those of the two latter countries, until, from holding the position of first caterer in this product for us, he has sunk into a bad third place. The quantity which we receive from him, however, is still sufficiently large to considerably affect our total supplies, and to enhance the value of British-grown tea to an important extent, and therefore the proposal is of much interest to those concerned in the numerous tea plantations in India and Ceylon.

THE NEW IRISH LAND BILL.

LONDON, March 4.—The general election of members of the London County Council concluded yesterday. The returns show that the Moderates have gained largely in all districts, and that the Progressives have only a narrow majority in the new Council, instead of the proponderance of fifty-four known to have been held by the Colony, however, was the stand made by Messrs. A. O. Whiting and A. C. W. Clarke for the first wicket.

THE NEW IRISH LAND BILL.

LONDON, March 4.—The following, which is important if it is

